NEWS SCIENCE NEWS

CONSTRUCTION OF THE GRAVITO-MAGNETIC DEVICE (GMD)

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This paper is dedicated to a man whom I respect very much: David Pierre Hamel, a man who helped me tremendously in my quest to understand antigravity and who pushed me to look at science in a new way.

This paper is also dedicated to those who have the time and resources to duplicate the GMD.

ABSTRACT

In this short paper I would like to convey enough information to help anyone who would like to undertake research into the Gravito-Magnetic Device (GMD). I will give a brief description of the hardware and the theory behind the GMD. I will also talk about various researchers who have come up with very similar theories and results.

INTRODUCTION

At the end of 1989, I was fortunate to meet a man named David Pierre Hamel. Mr Hamel had been working for the previous 14 years on an energy system that he claimed could produce antigravity and an abundant amount of energy. Also to support his claim, he said that he had built four prototypes that demonstrated these effects. The first one was built in a 45-gallon drum, the second one was built on a trailer, the third one was built on a plywood base, and the fourth one was built on an eight-foot-diameter platform at 10 feet in the air.

His work paralleled the research that I was doing so I devoted the past six years of research, in collaboration with David Hamel, to understanding the unusual phenomenon and to building a prototype that would demonstrate and conclude that such a technology is obtainable today.

At this time, the GMD is almost complete; so, too are the drawings. This paper will help you understand the basic functions of the GMD. [More detailed information is now available, together with a videotape on how to build, step by step, the model discussed in this paper. The drawing and videotape are available through Project Magnet, Inc. Ed.]

I should note here that all building materials for the GMD are readily available almost anywhere in the world and the cost is relatively cheap. A lot of hand work is required, but nothing that is unattainable. No special machining or parts are required. Only patience and devotion are needed.

Finally, I would like to emphasise that the power generated around the GMD is extremely strong and it radiates, causing interruptions of electron flow in normal electrical systems, i.e., lights, cars, road transformers and electromagnetic transmissions. So, when completed and activated, this machine must be taken extremely seriously. But don't be alarmed: if a control system is in place, it is easy to stop this effect.

One of the main purposes of the GMD is to understand the effects of enclosed opposing magnetic fields that have varying vector angles—such as in theories set forth by Tom Bearden.

In my opinion, David Hamel has brought about an incredibly powerful and useful technology which also generates antigravity. The GMD has a powerful upward thrust which causes it to rise into the air. Similar work has been done by John Searl of England with his levi-disc experiments. When we understand the inner workings of what causes the secondary electrogravitational fields, the possibility of creating various devices to produce plentiful energy of different types is mind-boggling.

OVERVIEW OF CONSTRUCTION

It should be noted that the configuration of the parts inside the GMD is such that it promotes an enclosed constant variation of opposing magnetic fields. In the resting state, the moving cones are balanced and stabilised in a magnetic field repulsion, like

Legend:
A) Control Mechanism
B) Collar Magnet Ring
C) Inverted Cups
D) Round Magnets
E) Wall Ring Magnets
F) Ring Magnet
G) Ring Magnet
H) Moving Cones
I) Plywood Base
J) Shell
K) Inverted Cones

Fig. 1: SCHEMATIC DIAGRAM OF THE GRAVITO-MAGNETIC DEVICE

For better detail, visit the Project Magnet web page at http://www.cascadia-net.com/magnet/

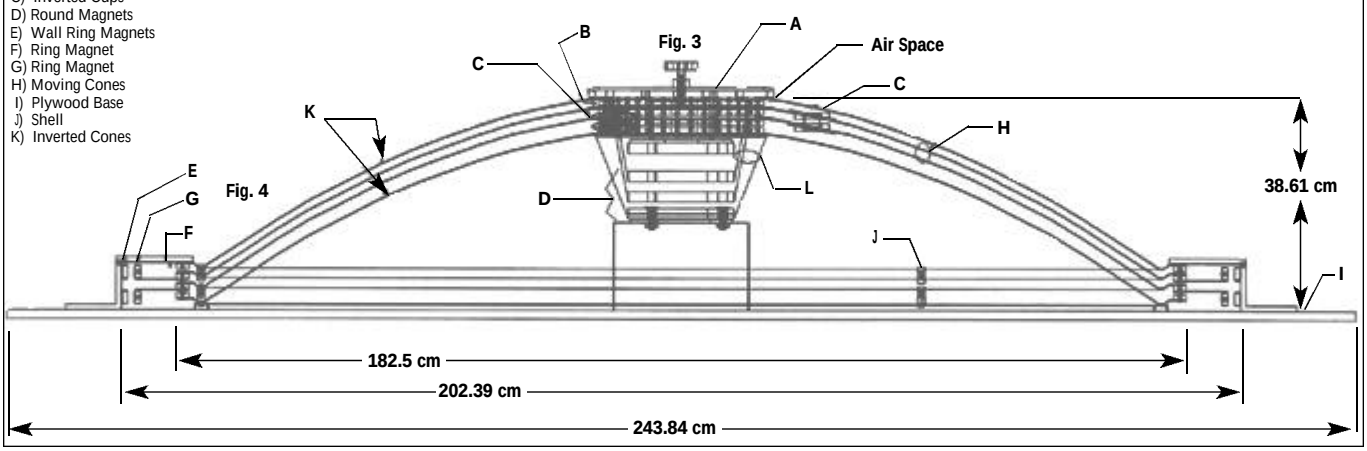
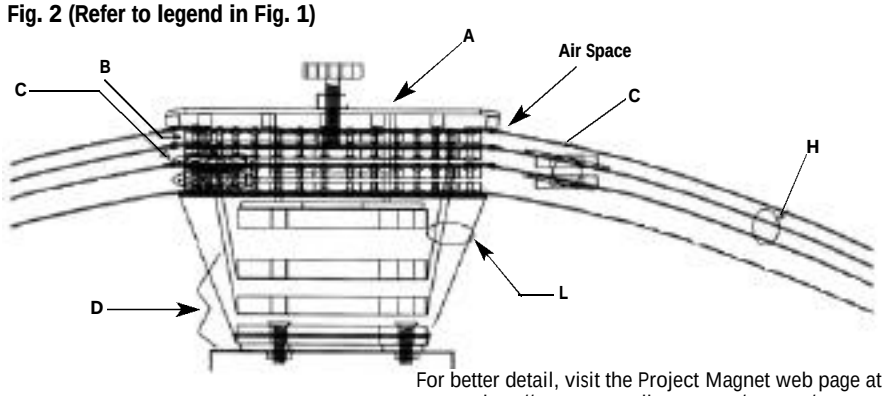


Fig. 2 (Refer to legend in Fig. 1)



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a magnetic bearing. This is the hardest part to accomplish.

The start-up of the GMD is initiated by lowering a magnet at the centre top of the shell, inside the shell towards the momentarily magnetically-balanced moving cones. Referring to Fig. 1, as the central magnet, which opposes the one attached at the centre of the upper moving cone, is lowered inside the GMD, it forces the upper cone to move sideways, shifting the magnetic balance between the cones inside the GMD. The cones stay offset to each other for a short while, and then plasma-like energy starts to build up around the GMD. The energy buildup creates a shift of colour from red-orange to light blue and then white. Following this effect, the GMD starts to lose weight and has an upper lift in a greater ratio than its total weight.

The GMD is composed of 12 major components (see Fig. 1): (A) the control mechanism; (B) four individual rings of magnets; (C) inverted cups; (D) three magnets attached to inverted cones; (E) wall rings; (F) outer-edge rings; (G) outer-edge extended ring; (H) moving cones; (I) plywood base; (J) double-sided cones; (K) cone enclosures; and (L) inverted cones.

A: In the aluminum casing is the control mechanism. It is composed of a large barium ferrite magnet that is raised or lowered by the use of a corkscrew-type device. The aluminum casing is bolted to the upper body of the GMD. It should be noted that 1/2-inch spacers are utilised to allow for air flow. The magnets used in the control mechanism are identical to all the 'D'-type magnets in Figures 1 and 2.

B: Riveted to the collar of each cone is a ring of magnets. Each ring is composed of several individual magnets with all their magnetic poles in the same direction, which creates the desired effect of opposing magnetic fields. The purpose of the configuration of these rings is to minimise the physical weight of the moving cones, 'H'.

C: Next to the collar, attached to the wall of the moving cones are three pairs of inverted aluminum cups set 120 degrees apart from each other. The dimensions of all the inverted cups are determined by two factors: (a) the distance between the 'E' and 'G' magnetic rings; and (b) the size of the ball bearings which fit into the inverted cups.

D: Each of the 'D' magnets is attached to a small aluminum inverted cone, 'L', which reaches from the magnet to the collar of the lower 'K' cone and the two 'H' cones. Each of the 'D' magnets, including the magnet inside the control mechanism, 'A', is identical.

E: Attached to the wall are two adjustable magnetic rings. The purpose of these rings is to hold the 'H' cones centred and at the tip of the 'J' small double-sided cones.

F: Attached to the outer edge of the moving cones 'H' are ring magnets at a 90-degree angle to the 'G' magnets. Their purpose is to support part of the weight of the moving 'H' cones and to generate more opposing magnetic fields. Each cone, 'H' and 'K', has its 'F' magnet aligned in the same polarity.

G: Attached at the extreme circumference of the moving cones, 'H', are ring magnets which are perpendicular to the 'G' ring magnet. They repel the field of the magnetic rings around the outer wall, 'E', of the GMD. This is to ensure that the 'H' cones are kept in the centre at a proper distance. The distance between the 'E' and 'G' rings is determined by the strength of each magnet's magnetic field. Here it should be noted that all spacing arrangements are based on magnet field strength.

H: The two cones are identical to the 'K' cones except that attached to the outer circumference of each cone is a ring magnet, 'G'. Note that it is important that the attached ring magnet, 'G', is distanced far enough from the 'E' ring magnets so that their magnetic fields do not interfere with each other.

I: It is desirable to use plywood as a base, as it is easier to attach, move and remove parts as necessary.

J: There are six small double-sided cones that sit in 12 cups. The size and design of the cups allow sideways and wobble movement of the 'H' cones and act as a locking mechanism to restrict the swaying movement of the 'H' cones.

K: These two cones are mainly utilised to provide an enclosure, as well as for magnetically clamping the moving 'H' cones.

L: The small, inverted aluminum cones are designed to support and attach the 'D' magnets to the lower 'K' cones and the 'H' cones at the collar. It is important to have these cone arrangements to allow an airflow path between the layers of the cones,

Fig. 3 (Refer to legend in Fig. 1)

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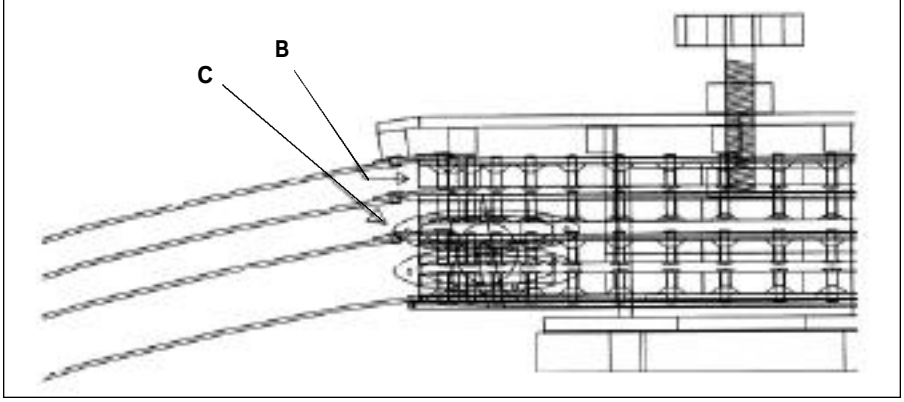

thus triggering the swaying movement of the moving cones, 'H', when the GMD is generating its electrogravitational field.

EXPERIMENTAL NOTES

So far, the prototype has demonstrated the same mechanical effect that David Hamel claimed. It has shown that when the 'H' cones are manually moved, the air flows in and out of the central hole and the outer edges of the GMD.

Since the control system has not yet been completed and the outer wall not covered [at the time of this presentation], it was not possible for me to tell if the secondary effect showed up around the GMD. But, because all the construction of the different sections of the GMD plus all the mechanical functions have proven to be right, I believe that the secondary effect should show as predicted.

GENERAL COMMENTS

To my knowledge, there are five people who have come up with devices which use the principle of opposition of magnetic fields at vector angles—devices which demonstrate unusual and similar effects to the David Hamel devices:

• **John Searl**, with his levi-disc machine.

• **John Hutchison**, who has demonstrated the opposing magnetic field using Tesla coils with varying frequencies.

• **W. J. Hooper**, whose test apparatus, employing an enclosed, shielded metal can, utilised an electromagnetic coil wound in such a way that each electromagnetic field would oppose each other. He showed a direct relation with the field strength inside the can and the electric field appearing outside the can.

• **Floyd Sweet**, who made several devices proving that stressing a magnet with an opposing magnetic field would cause the magnet to generate a secondary field in the surrounding space which could then be trapped with scalar-wound coils.

• **Wilbert Smith**, who demonstrated that using electromagnetic coils wound in the same fashion as Hooper's, but with two overlapping coils of the same, would also produce unusual effects.

• **Tom Bearden**, who, in my opinion, has advanced the best theory to explain the reasons for the unusual behaviour of this energy. He also explains what causes this reaction at the nuclear level. ∞

Fig. 4 (Refer to legend in Fig. 1)

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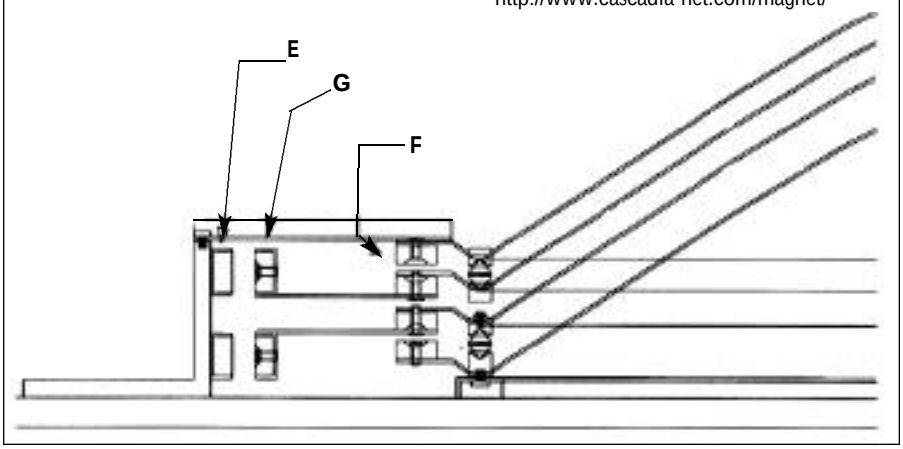

About the Author:

Scientific researcher Pierre Sinclaire, from Fort Langley, British Columbia, Canada, has devoted years to advanced research into alternative sources of energy. His work has drawn the attention of various groups who commissioned him to build prototypes and experiment with these sources of energy.

Pierre Sinclaire's research focus over the last six years has been on David Pierre Hamel's theories and devices. In collaboration with Hamel, he is now close to completing a duplicate of one of four prototypes that demonstrated antigravity and other unusual effects when tested at Maple Ridge, BC, Canada.

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Fig. 5 (Refer to legend in Fig. 1)

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